

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the Company's office, Victoria Buildings, at 12.30 to-day. Mr. J. J. Keewick presided and there were also present Messrs. C. P. Chater and J. S. Moses (Directors), S. P. Benjamin, J. S. Eckel, J. N. Goodman, Charles Inchbold, D. Jones, H. N. Mody, P. Jordan, M. S. S. Sison, A. Shelton Hooper (Secretary) and others.

The Chairman addressed the shareholders thus:—Gentlemen, in submitting the report and accounts for the past year, I have much pleasure in being able to say that our hopes of a year ago, that we should be in a position to resume our place amongst the dividend-paying companies, have been realized, and that although the dividend we propose paying is small, yet the fact that we have been able to work off the debit balance of £1,278 8s and show a credit balance of the Profit and Loss account of \$9,612.07 is very satisfactory. The property is now entirely developed, and we have an Estate of 98 Chinese houses situated in a prosperous part of the City, and with a view of the business of the Colony we hope that we shall be able to obtain improved revenue thereby enabling us to pay increased dividends. I shall be happy to answer any questions shareholders may wish to ask.

Mr. Douglas Jones asked whether, if the non-dividend provision in the new sanitary law, respecting 9 inch concrete floors, were put into force here what effect it would have on property-owners? He was afraid those who had not the new sanitary law, and the execution referred to in particular, did not go into the question as sensible and practical men would have done.

The Chairman replied to the effect that the Board had not yet come very fully into the matter, but it might be assumed that the cost would amount to £100,000, and that the concrete floors had to be laid down.

Mr. C. Inchbold then seconded the Chairman's motion and it was carried unanimously.

Messrs. J. J. Keewick and J. S. Moses were re-elected Directors on the motion of Mr. Goodman, seconded by Mr. P. Jordan.

The re-election of Mr. F. Henderson as auditor and an announcement by the Chairman that dividend warrants would be ready to-morrow, brought the proceedings to a close.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS AT SINGAPORE.

A MASS MEETING.

The following summary of the proceedings at a public meeting held at Singapore on the 12th instant, which speaks for itself, is taken from the *Free Press*:

In response to the notice issued by the Committee of the Singapore branch of the Straits Settlements Association, a great public meeting, embracing together the most important and representative gathering ever assembled in this Colony, was held yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall in connection with the resignation of the Unofficial Members of Council, the Justices of the Peace, and the Chinese Advisory Board. The avowed object of the meeting was to give the public of Singapore an opportunity of endorsing and approving the action of these gentlemen as a protest against the policy of Her Majesty's Government in the matter of the Military Exaction now finally set forth in Lord Ripon's recent despatch on that subject. In spite of the heavy rain that fell all day, and was still falling at the hour fixed for the meeting, 5 p.m., and the consequent difficulty of finding means of locomotion, the Straits Association Committee were more than amply justified by the result of their appeal to the public. When the time came for beginning the proceedings, the hall was already filled, and the numerous doorways on both sides of the hall leading into the side hall and verandah were packed as close as the listeners could stand. Had the afternoon been even moderately fine there would have been no possibility of admitting within the Hall the large numbers who otherwise would have been seen at the meeting. The Town Hall was almost entirely filled with European British subjects, as was indeed right and proper, but still the other elements in the English speaking population were quite sufficiently represented for the purposes of the meeting. It was particularly to be noticed that almost every man of good standing among the European community was in his place in the Town Hall. Of the Chinese, there were present all the recognized influential leaders of the immense section of the population. In short, the meeting was the most adequate expression of Singapore feeling and opinion ever brought together, and it was in every way worthy of the great occasion. Of those present it is perhaps enough to say that these included the retiring Unofficial members of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Messrs. T. Shillford, Seah Leong Seng, and T. C. Joparthy; Mr. J. Anderson, Vice-President, Mr. W. J. Napier, Secretary; and Messrs. Lee Cheng Yee, W. G. S. Clark, J. R. Cuthbertson, Tan Kim, W. Nanson, J. Miller, A. Reid, and J. Danks; also Mr. A. Gentle, President of the Municipal Council; Mr. S. J. Surgen, G. W. Butt, Hooper, Maclean, Capt. Blair, Messrs Fraser, James, T. Braddell, R. Braddell, Crane, Reuborn, Salzman, Gunn, Miller, Dr. Murray Robertson, Lim Boon Keng, Paine, Allison, MacLaren, Gibbons, Polglase, Spencer, Pratt, Reverend Munson, Lamont, Keith and Gordon, several hundred others. On the motion of Mr. A. Reid, Mr. W. Nanson was called to the Chair.

The Chairman said the meeting was called at the instance of the Straits Settlements Association in order that the public of Singapore might have the opportunity of expressing their approval of the action of some of the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, of the whole of the Justices of the Peace for this Settlement who were unconnected with the Government, and of the members of the Chinese Advisory Board, in resigning their offices as a protest against the decision of the Imperial Government with regard to the Military Contribution of this Colony. Those gentlemen had, in the interests of the public, resigned offices of honour and dignity, and it was only fitting that the public should express their gratitude to them for their unselfish and magnanimous conduct (hear, hear). The presence of the public in such numbers would, he was sure, be exceedingly gratifying to the Straits Settlements Association, which had for months past, with small success and slight encouragement, been fighting the battle of the Colony against the unjust and arbitrary exaction of the Imperial Government (hear, hear). He stated that those present would show their appreciation of the efforts of that Association and of the conduct of the gentlemen who had resigned their offices, by passing a hearty and unanimous resolution (hear, hear). It was not for him to do more than tell them briefly the object of the meeting, and he would therefore call upon Mr. Napier, the Hon. Secretary of the Association, to propose the resolution which he had to submit.

Mr. Napier, in a lengthy and telling speech, then moved the following resolution:—That this meeting heartily approves of the action of the Members of the Legislative Council, the Justices of the Peace, and the Members of the Chinese Advisory Board in resigning their offices as a protest against the decision of the Imperial Government with regard to the Military Contribution of the Colony.

Dr. Lim Boon Keng seconded, and amidst the greatest enthusiasm the resolution was carried.

Messrs. T. Shillford, J. R. Corbithson and Seah Liang-sah also addressed the meeting at considerable length, after which a vote of thanks to the Chairman, carried by acclamation, brought the proceedings to a close.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

For the following interesting items of war news we are indebted to our Shanghai exchanges:—It is stated here (18th instant) that Japanese troops are being landed at a bay near the S. E. Promontory, to the south of Wei-hai-wai. It is really the case that the Third Army, whose departure from Japan has been so long talked of, and for whose appearance on this coast we have been anxiously looking out. The object is first the capture of Wei-hai-wai and the fleet. From Wei-hai-wai, we (N. C. Daily News) learn on good authority, this Third Army will march to meet the First and Second Army at Tientsin, from which place they will of course proceed direct to Peking. On the other hand, the Third Army proposes stopping the passage of troops and supplies on the Grand Canal, and will practically take possession of this winter highway. It is hoped by its detour also to cut off the Imperial flight to Nanking, should any be attempted. It is easy to foresee the effect this will have upon restless spirits of Kiangsu province. Later on, we believe, it is the intention for a fourth division to come over, and taking Wei-hai-wai as a base of operations, to march on Nanking and secure the old Ming stronghold simultaneously with Peking.

THE THIRD JAPANESE ARMY. The *Kung-yi* left Taku on Friday last for Shanghai direct, having on board Chang the Special Embassy from the Emperor of China to sue for peace. The Chinese have it that a peace envoy is to meet Chang in Shanghai, and that peace negotiations are to be carried on there. This we would very much doubt, as we hear from other Chinese sources that the Third Japanese Army Corps left Kiang-tao (probably Hiroshima) on Wednesday last, which is not a peaceful outlook.

Now is the question, where has the third army gone? Rumours had it on Saturday, that the Japanese troops landing to the westward of the S. E. Promontory. It is true that Japanese men-of-war have been about those quarters lately, but we doubt very much that there are any intentions of landing troops there. We are convinced that the lesson the Japanese have received in Manchuria will prevent them from travelling much more in China during the winter, and we would not recommend the Japanese to land anywhere near Shanghai; they would find it very cold throughout the Province and very pleasant as it may be here in summer. It is not an enviable task for a strange army to travel here in winter. The Chinese, of course, are quite at home. And for what purpose should they land at the Promontory? Is it their wish to walk from there to Wei-hai-wai? Surely not. They know by this time that Wei-hai-wai is ready for them and will be a warm welcome. Never in this war will they have met such a hot day as on their arrival at Wei-hai-wai.

If the Japanese are on the look-out for a fresh field of operations we should recommend them to choose Formosa, where we believe the climate is as delightful at this time of the year; or even the Yangtze Valley would afford a pleasant shooting ground.

THE "CHINYUEN." A cause of great anxiety to the Chinese at Wei-hai-wai and to those interested in Chinese affairs has been the *Chinyuen*, since she so unfortunately struck a rock when entering Wei-hai-wai. According to the *Chiao Yeh-ping* no pains have been spared to repair this vessel, and although it was at first thought impossible to put her right where she was, the idea was to tow the *Chinyuen* to Port Arthur, but the Japanese cancelled this plan by taking possession of that place, next she was to go to Foochow, but this scheme was abandoned as incurring too great a risk. The Customs well-known divers, Messrs. Paine and Wilson, arrived here on the 6th inst. after a very severe trip overland from Wei-hai-wai, having finished the big patches secured to the bottom of that vessel measured 14 ft. 6 inches by 5 ft., and considering the time of the year and the cold weather, it is one of the best diving jobs that has been successfully done on this coast. There is no doubt but that the Chinese government will amply reward and appreciate the services of the divers. A telegram arrived at Chefoo from Admiral Malet's headquarters last Monday, after the *Chinyuen's* return from target practice, stating that there was no leak and everything was very satisfactory.

News has been received here that General Wei, whose condemnation on three charges—cowardice, appropriating the pay of his soldiers, and deserting his post—we noted some time ago, has been beheaded yesterday. As this information from native sources we are not too certain, but we hope he has been finally disposed of.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. An engagement took place on the 20th ult. at Gang-wang-tai, distance 10 miles from here, between 3,000 Japs and 15,000 Chinese. The latter are under General Sung. Only field guns were employed, and no advantage gained on either side. The Japs fell back on Hsichong and the Chinese are hovering around within 7 miles of this place.

Five days ago 10,000 Chinese soldiers arrived from Port Arthur, among whom were 500 horsemen. They were not permitted to enter the walls of this place, 25 men were more or less wounded in their attempt to force an entrance. One soldier informed me that he had had nothing to eat for two days.

They did considerable looting outside the walls. It is not safe for a Foreigner to leave the Settlement. This is how the soldiers referred to a Foreigner the other day: "I am not quite certain whether he is an Eastern or a Western devil, but that he is a devil, I am certain." The Foreign houses are filled with merchandise and Chinese are being allowed to dwell on foreign premises. The Tootal has made several attempts to vanish, but Fu, his uncle and second in command, has threatened to shoot him if caught in the act.

General Sung has quite 30,000 men under his command; recently 10,000 Mongolians have joined his forces. News just reached us that a British frigate has been shot to pieces by a Chinese gun-boat. It is further stated that the Japanese are advancing upon this place and have for the present abandoned the idea of marching on Moukden. The general opinion is that a severe battle will be fought in our immediate neighbourhood.

The large guns at the forts at Newchwang are being made useless by the Chinese; the breach-blocks are being removed and buried, and the guns are being moved further inland, who are in league with the brigands further inland, are expected to loot this place, should the Tootal venture or the Japanese approach. Great excitement and confusion reign among the Chinese. We Foreigners are also anxiously awaiting events.

The native papers this morning contain statements to the effect that the Chinese are gaining victories in the neighbourhood of Kinchow. They state that the Japanese were driven out of Kinchow, and that reinforcements coming from Taitienwan were intercepted. The Japanese are said to be confined to Port Arthur.

Since he left for Peking, nothing has been heard of the movements of Li Kung-yi. Of whatever honorific titles he may have been deprived, it is becoming more apparent that the functions of his Ex. Li as Viceroy, have not been disturbed. With all his faults, he is one of the best—if not the very best—of the Emperor's servants. The whole civil and military system in China is at fault, and little progress can be made till a radical change in methods is effected, and honesty and uprightness take the place of the present corruption.

We have received further particulars of the late firing by Wei-hai-wai gunners at a Japanese vessel. This appears to have happened some time last week, a Japanese armed cruiser, said to be the *Saikio Maru*, having passed and repassed Wei-hai-wai daily, but on the day in question she had gone rather nearer, and the gunners taking advantage of this, had opened on her, with the result that one shell went through her funnel, and another is reported to have dropped on her deck, but the extent of the damage done was not known. Some time after this, a junk brought in the transport's flag staff.

On Christmas Eve, Marshal Yamagata, leaving a strong garrison in Hsichong, advanced on Liaoyang; so in ten days or a fortnight's time you will probably hear of the capture and occupation of Moukden. The Japanese Second Army Corps are still far south of us, though a portion has occupied Hsichong and scouts in large numbers have been seen 10 miles south of Kaichow.

The movements of the Chinese armies have caused us (in Newchwang) all a great deal of anxiety. General Sung, on hearing of the fall of Hsichong, quickly retreated from Kaichow, and passing a few miles to the eastward of us, went on to Tashichiao and Kangwangtai. We then congratulated ourselves that all danger from Chinese soldiers was past, but on Friday last, the 21st inst., bodies of infantry and cavalry—all numbering about 7,000 or 8,000—were seen approaching from the south, and intimating their intention of entering this town for coal and food.

Fortunately for all of us, the local authorities acted splendidly. The Tootal at once took prompt measures, and sent Fu to-yu, who is the head of the commissariat department, to prevent the soldiers entering. They shot the gates and barricaded them and lined the walls with soldiers and threatened to shoot any of the southern army that entered the town. This prompt, plucky and energetic action had the desired effect, the soldiers turned off to the east and passed on to the village of Hsichong. The crisis was soon over and the native town was saved. We are certainly fortunate in having stationed here two such officials as the present Tootal, and Fu to-yu.

From Newchwang (proper) and its vicinity General Sung retreated to Tientsin, which is about 14 miles north-west of this town. To our great disappointment on the 23rd inst. he commenced to move in this direction, with his army, which is estimated at 40,000 to 50,000 men, occupying all the surrounding villages. General Sung has taken up his headquarters at a small village called Tafeigasho, which is only 7 miles north-east of this town.

The courier is starting, so I must conclude, or otherwise I would report how certain we all feel that everything that can possibly be done for our safety is being done, and that as far as we can see, foreign life and property is safe. We may have to pass through some exciting times before the Japanese come, but at present we feel secure and are trying to enjoy our Christmas.

THE MAN WITH A STOMACH.

One of the greatest misfortunes that can happen to a man in his earthly career, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, is to discover that he has a stomach. He may know it theoretically, or recollect the lessons in physiology of his schoolboy days, but when he finds out by actual, personal experience that he has a stomach he is to be pitied.

The whole science of gastronomy—and it is science—has been devised and perfected for the benefit of the man who has made this discovery. All the studies of Socrates, Ulysses, and the whole glittering galaxy of gastronomy, all the culinary triumphs of the Trois Freres Provençaux, Bignoni's, Delmonico's and the rest of the great restaurants in the capitals of the world, are due to the simple fact that men have found out that they have stomachs, and that that organ, when once discovered, must be petted and flattered and caressed and kept in good humour to prevent its revolting and creating revolution and civil war.

It is safe to say that the primitive man never knew that he had a stomach. It has been reserved for civilization to make the discovery, and it is by no means a foregone conclusion that civilization should pride itself upon having done so. The man that once enjoys a good dinner until after it has been eaten is a redoubtable modern and degenerate day, containing much sound philosophy from a certain standpoint, but that standpoint is a fictitious and mistaken one. There is no natural reason why a dinner, good or bad, should be enjoyed. The one object of eating is to satisfy hunger, and that being done, the dinner should be forgotten. It is only the imperious and arbitrary stomach which insists upon a further recognition of the dinner, and it is only human weakness which submits to the demand.

A modern philosopher, in terse though inelegant diction, has laid down this maxim, which is almost idiomatic: "You must down your stomach or your stomach will down you." There is more in this than will meet the eye of the casual reader. The stomach may, at certain of the accents believed, be the real seat of emotions, passions and affections, but we make a great mistake if we subordinate the ego to a single organ, and especially to one which is so ready to presume upon the favour shown it and the license given it.

Every children know nothing about their stomachs, except that they ache, and are called on to do double duty, and there is nothing so healthy and happy in the world as a healthy child. If children of a larger growth could but ignore the gastric organ or forget it, dyspepsia would become a lost disease, and all the evils that follow in its train, would disappear. We take entirely too much about our stomachs, and they, with an ingenuously wholly inexcusable, turn upon us and read us. Good was the day when the human family awoke to a full and complete realization of its possession of a stomach.

TIENTSIN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TIENTSIN, January 22nd. At last H.E. Liu Ming-chuan is coming to the front, and on his way here. It is stated that he is coming by the Grand Canal, and is bringing with him 75,000 Anhwei men, many of them veterans. Some of these have already arrived. They have fifty Hotchkiss guns, and are armed with Chinese-made rifles, as well as European. A number of them are armed with shotguns, that is, they are armed with shotguns. He is expected to arrive here on the 30th ult. he had audience with the Emperor and Empress-Regent. It is said that he will be Generalissimo instead of Li Hung-chang; 66,000 Honan, Hupeh, Szechuen, Shensi and Shensi troops are at his command. They are with Li Hung-chuan's 75,000, and Tang Shih-shan, with 30,000, with those now at the front, will number in all 200,000. These will be ready to face the Japanese at the end of this month. This does not look much like peace, does it? Viceroy Li Hung-chang is as great a favourite in Peking as ever he was, notwithstanding the memorials different censures have sent in, both public and secret. Still these have been the means of making him disprove over three months of attack, being well able to do this, no one is likely to harm him.

To-day, or to-morrow, another 300 wounded soldiers are expected to arrive from the front. They will be placed in the hospitals here. Of the first batch of wounded soldiers that arrived 165 have been discharged as cured, some having gone to their homes, whilst others have gone to the front again—*Mercury*.

CHILDREN starving to death on account of their inability to digest food, will find a most remarkable remedy, in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Read the following testimonial:—"I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion in cases of children suffering from wasting and mal-nutrition and can report most favourably of its good effect; it has been in each case taken most readily."—W. PARKIN, M.D.C.S., Medical Superintendent, Bellefleur Hospital, Glasgow. Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Chas. A. Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—*Advt.*

To-day's Advertisements.

ONE WEEK LONGER.

D'ARCS BIJOU THEATRE, (NEW PRAYA RECLAMATION). D'ARCS FANTOCHES FRANCAISES (MARIONETTES). EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.

The Most Unique and Comfortable Place of Amusement Ever Erected in the Metropolis of the Far East.

ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY), SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

NEW SONGS AND DANCES. CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

By special request Mrs. VANDYKE BROWN will Sing "THE ALABAMA COON."

LAST GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT.

REDUCED PRICES: 1st and 2nd Row Boxes \$2.00 per seat. 3rd " " 1.50 " " 4th " " 1.00 " " 5th " " 0.50 " " 6th " " 0.25 " " Gallery for Chinese only 0.25 " Children half-price, except to Gallery. Men of H. M. Army and Navy half-price, except to Gallery. PLAN at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD. Hongkong, 22nd January, 1895. [130]

HONGKONG HOTEL. COCK TAILS, GIN FIZZES AND AMERICAN DRINKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. By our unequalled American Bar Tender. 25 CENTS EACH. Hongkong, 22nd January, 1895. [138]

WANTED FOR STORE. A SOUND MAN from 15 to 25 years of age of European parentage. Apply to "C." c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 22nd January, 1895. [139]

VICTORIA CHAPTER. No. 525. A REGULAR CONVENTION of the above CHAPTER will be held in the FRANKMANS' HALL, Zealand Street, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m., precisely. Visiting Brothers are cordially invited. [140]

Auctions. PUBLIC AUCTION OF DRAPEY, & C. The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 24th January, 1895, at 11 o'clock, a.m., at the SALE ROOM, DUNDRELL STREET, A Few Lots of WOOLLEN TWEEDS, SERGES, COATINGS, TROWELINGS and other MATERIALS for the Season Cut into Suit Lengths for Gentlemen. A quantity of SCARVES, TIES, BOWS, UMBRELLAS, WOOL, PANTS, VESTS, SLIPPERS, &c., &c. AND A small Lot of TWEED and WOOLLEN MATERIALS Cut into Suitable Lengths for Ladies' Tailor-made DRESSES. Terms of Sale:—Cash on delivery. On View from Wednesday, the 23rd January. GEO. J. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 19th January, 1895. [149]

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND. THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly renovated, refurnished and re-fitted, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES, (FROM NOVEMBER 1ST TO MARCH 31ST). One person, per day.....\$2.50 to \$ 3.00 One person, per month.....\$5.00 to 60.00 Married couple (occupying one room) per day.....\$4.00 Married couple (occupying one room) per month.....\$100 to 105.00 Married couple (occupying two rooms) per month.....\$110 to 120.00 Extra Bed-room, per month.....20.00 For further particulars, apply to THE MANAGER, New Victoria Hotel, Hongkong, 19th October, 1894. [150]

TO LET. GODOWNS IN WANCHAI at the back of OFFICE FIRST FLOOR, adjoining the Undersigned Office in Yee Hoo Street suitable for BROKERS and MERCHANTS. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 10th December, 1894. [156]

TO LET. DWELLING HOUSES—"BANGOUR," MOUNT KELLET—(FURNISHED) of MAGNIFICENT GARDENS, 3 CASTLE TERRACE. FLOORS IN BLUE BUILDINGS. STREET AND STATION STREET. FLOORS IN No. 5, SHELLEY STREET. GODOWNS IN BLUE BUILDINGS. No. 7A, PRAYA CENTRAL. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 7th January 1895. [157]

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Intimations.

OF UNDOUBTED MERIT.

TRY IT!

CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.

TO BE HAD AT ALL CLUBS AND HOTEL BARS,

OR FROM

WATKINS & CO.,

THE APOTHECARIES' HALL.

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PHOTOGRAPHER,

TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN

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IS now in a position, in his New and Commodious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.

GROUPS AND VIEWS a speciality.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1894. [129]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CANON ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones. Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required. The Superiors will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1894. [140]

F. Sale.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

13, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 24th August, 1894. [135]

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